

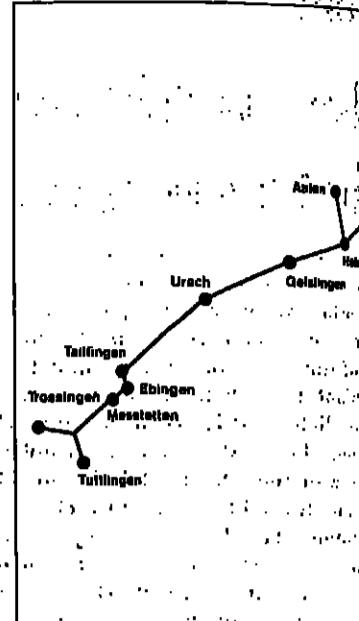
Routes to tour in Germany

The Swabian Alb Route

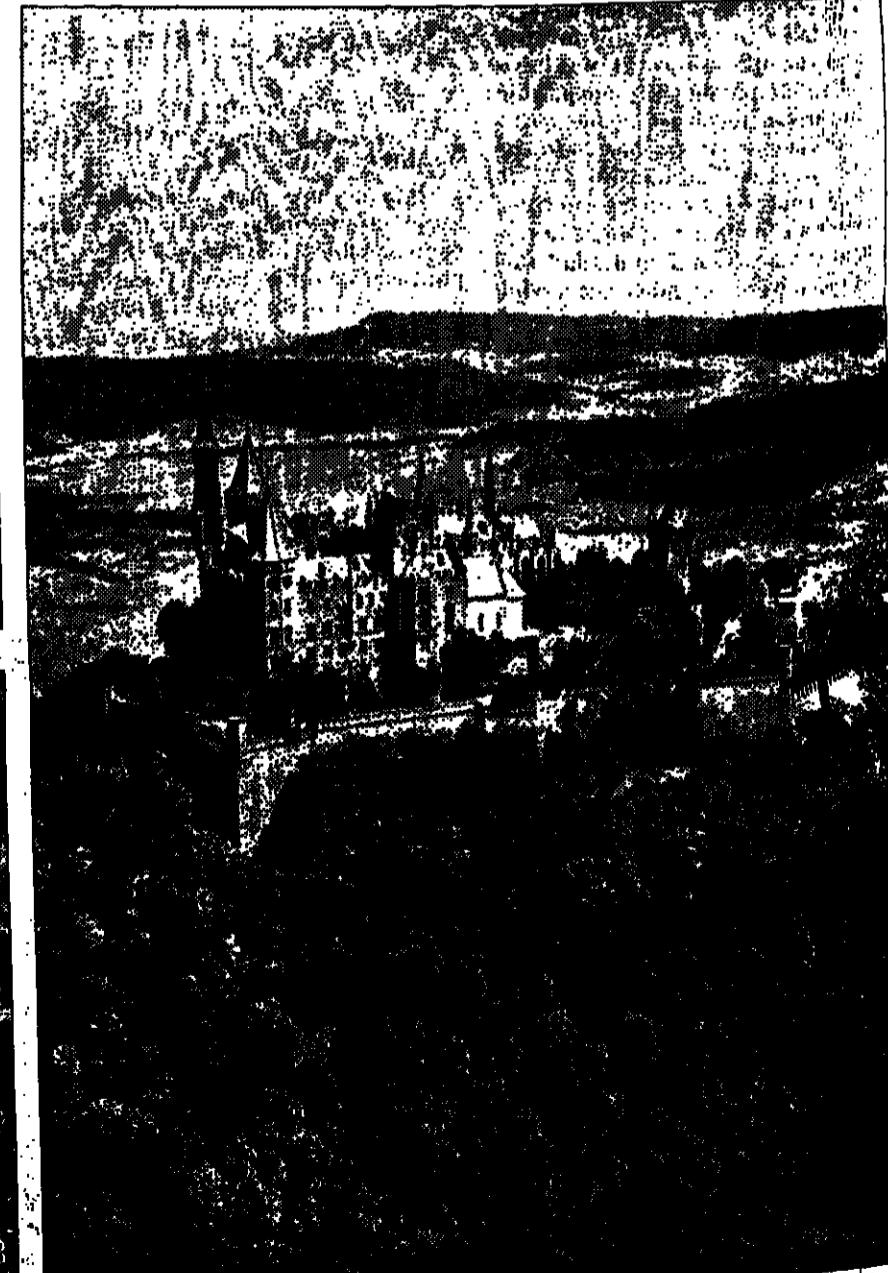
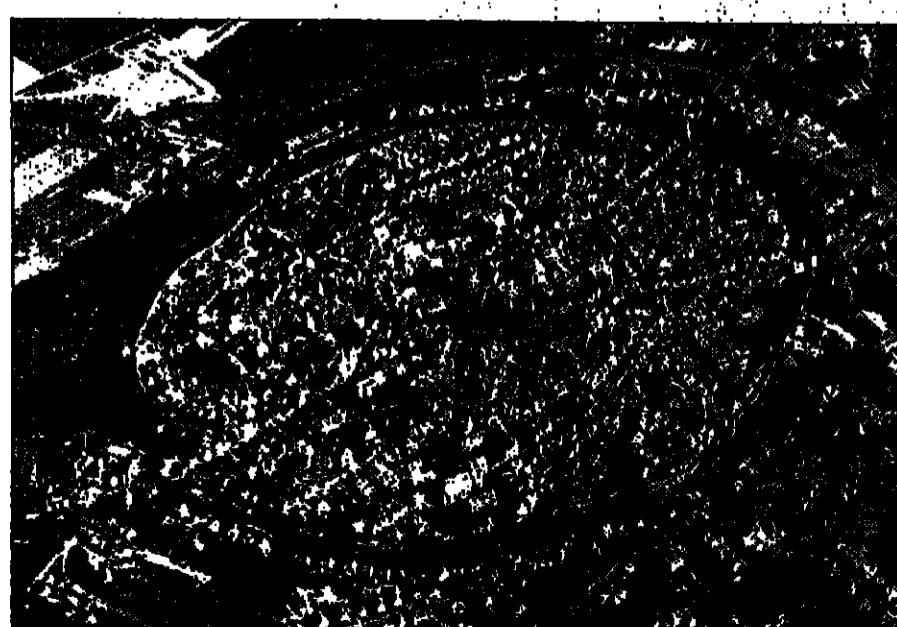
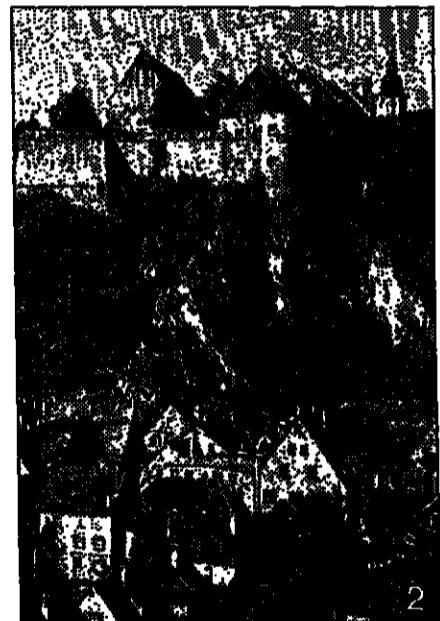
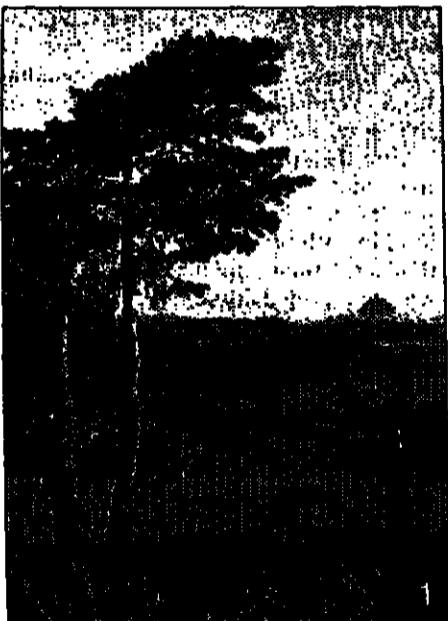
German roads will get you there. South of Stuttgart the Swabian Alb runs north-east from the Black Forest. It is a range of hills full of fossilised reminders of prehistory. It has a blustery but healthy climate, so have good walking shoes with you and scale a few heights as you try out some of the 6,250 miles of marked paths. Dense forests, caves full of stalactites and stalagmites, ruined castles and rocks that invite you to climb will ensure variety.

You will also see what you can't see from a car: rare flowers and plants. The route runs over 125 miles through health resorts and nature reserves, passing Baroque churches, late Gothic and Rococo architecture and Hohenzollern Castle, home of the German imperial family. Visit Germany and let the Swabian Alb Route be your guide.

DZT DEUTSCHE ZENTRALE FÜR TOURISMUS EV.
Beethovenstrasse 60, D-6000 Frankfurt/M.



- 1 View of the Hegau region, near Tübingen
- 2 Heidenheim
- 3 Nördlingen
- 4 Urach
- 5 Hohenzollern Castle



The German Tribune

Hamburg, 14 September 1986
Twenty-fifth year - No. 1243 - By air

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European action instead of inaction needed on terror

Süddeutsche Zeitung

It's been a long time since so many people were victims of Arab terrorist attacks within such a short space of time.

The attack on the synagogue in Istanbul took place only hours after the bloody end of the aircraft hijacking in Karachi.

The killing this time was more brutal and more senseless than ever before.

The killers didn't even go to the trouble of giving their murderous deeds a trace of political justification.

The terrorists simply kill and murder, either out of revenge, as they claim, or because the instigators of their attacks promise them that they will be hailed as "martyrs" if they lose their lives.

A growing religious fanaticism merges with the political motives of Arab terrorism. So it becomes more and more difficult to establish who or what is the target.

Hopes that terrorism can be eliminated or controlled by overcoming its underlying causes are diminishing. Terrorism cannot even be overcome by making

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Economically dispensable; says government-ordered reports

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Chronic pain still causing a lot of headaches

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the terrorists directly accountable for their action.

It is difficult to find those who are guilty in terms of criminal law.

Terrorist leader Abu Nidal, for example, is suspected of being involved in the latest attacks.

Those who share the moral responsibility for terrorist atrocities are easy to find but very difficult to punish, since they are either "freedom fighters" or sovereign heads of government such as Arafat, Gaddafi, Assad or Khomeini.

Without the protection of people like this, men like Abu Nidal would not be able to act.

These politicians are spurred on by a mixture of greed for power, blind fanaticism and cowardice. None have achieved much by supporting terrorism.

Lebanon has slipped out of Assad's control and the Shites there now get their orders from Teheran.

In the final analysis, cowardice is the predominant motive in an effort to save

one's own life from the evil spirits which have been evoked and then become uncontrollable.

Arab terrorism has long since become a cancerous growth which discredits and destroys once and for all what Arab idealists claim to be the driving force in the Middle East — Arab nationalism.

It also destroys all those who, like President Sadat, try to break out of the vicious circle of violence and discord.

Even during the nonaligned summit Gaddafi was not treated with respect. But he was not openly criticised. Although none of the other leaders of the nonaligned states can be classed as a psychopath like Gaddafi he does have kindred spirits such as Castro and Khamenei.

Many other Third World leaders are also familiar with terrorism. In many of these countries terror and counter-terror still prevail, for example, in Zimbabwe itself, the venue of the maligned summit, or even in India.

Many Third World countries are torn by religious, ethnic and national antagonisms, which are the natural breeding ground for terrorism.

For outsiders it is often impossible to discern who are the persecutors and who the persecuted.

The fact that India's Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi blames the hated Pakistani authorities for the bloodbath in Karachi is characteristic.

It is of course fair to ask whether the Pakistani security forces acted cleverly.

However, after the terrorists started indiscriminately shooting at the passengers in the aircraft it looks as if the Pakistanis had no option but to storm the plane.

The more important question is which group the terrorists belonged to and who was behind the attack,

The name "Libyan Revolutionary Cells" would suggest Gaddafi. But the terrorists' demand to be flown to Cyprus tend to indicate Abu Nidal.

The murderers of three Israelis killed in a terrorist in Cyprus are imprisoned in Cyprus and probably belong to Nidal's group.

It cannot be ruled out that Nidal is in league with Gaddafi, since Abu Nidal often uses Libya as a base for his terrorist attacks.

President Reagan could only take the military measures he has threatened against Libya if there was some sign of Libya's involvement. Washington's restraint indicates it does not have proof.

The terrorists made their attacks in Karachi and Istanbul even though the head of the Israeli government Peres was making increased peacekeeping efforts.

Was this coincidence? Probably not, since there is a form of Arab-Palestinian extremism which rejects any compromise.

Continued on page 3

long since been taken. It is not clear how the United States will react. Israel, however, enraged at the massacre in Istanbul, can be expected to retaliate.

Other fanatics are probably already waiting to commit even more terrorist attacks and, if taken prisoner, to commit suicide.

They don't attach any more importance to their own lives than to those of their hated victims. In view of this mentality it is difficult to pursue a rational policy.

A great deal supports the opinion

that the situation can only improve if the West and Israel join forces with moderate Arabs to gradually stamp out terrorism.

But who is going to advise the Israelis to sit back in the meantime and just watch as Jews are murdered in their own country and elsewhere in the world?

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 8 September 1986)



AT COURT in Stockholm, Bonn Chancellor Helmut Kohl (second from left) in the Royal Palace in Stockholm with Queen Silvia and (right) King Carl Gustaf. At left is Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson. (Story page 2). (Photo: AP)

Latest attacks greeted with usual jargon

The remarks made by Italy's foreign minister Andreotti after the aforementioned conference help explain previous hesitation.

Now, he said, it is time to discover the truth and find out who has committed and who is behind these terrorist attacks.

Andreotti is right, but isn't this something which should be taken for granted?

The hesitant pursuit of what should be taken for granted has become second (or first?) nature to Western European politicians.

Chancellor Kohl's reaction to the latest terrorist attacks sounds more spirited.

The modern pest of international terrorism, he said, should also be fought via resolute measures wherever necessary. But what does that mean, wherever necessary?

It is always necessary everywhere and more resolute measures should have

Frankfurter Allgemeine

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WORLD AFFAIRS

End to the stonewalling at Stockholm security talks

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

The 35 flags flying on top of the roof of the Culture House on Stockholm's Sergels-Torg show that the delegates of the 35-nation Conference on Disarmament and Confidence Building Measures in Europe (CDE) are negotiating inside.

Outside, however, there's hardly any sign of the hectic activities of the final stages of the CDE conference. Things were different two-and-a-half years ago.

The sound of police sirens filled the Stockholm air and black limousines drove the foreign ministers of 35 CDE member countries to and from the conference venue.

Thousands of journalists reported on the opening of the conference and the Swedish media described every move their VIP guests made.

Today, only a small group of stalwarts turn up at the weekly briefing on the development of conference negotiations.

This is all the more surprising, since CDE talks have become more interesting, i.e. look more likely to lead to success,

Two-and-a-half years ago the foreign ministers of the superpowers engaged in Cold War phrasemongering.

East and West today are slowly but surely moving closer together.

A great deal of what Shultz, Gromyko and their respective allies said in Stockholm in January 1984 no longer applies.

This is a good thing too.

The conference which set out to prevent the outbreak of a war caused "by misunderstandings" would otherwise stand no chance of presenting a final document on which all members can agree.

The general mood is one of optimism despite the pressure of the planned conference deadline (19 September) and the unsolved problems.

Only a "political accident", it is claimed, can prevent a positive outcome.

Many aspects rejected outright two-and-a-half years ago are now signed and sealed.

Will there be a declaration renouncing the use of force?

"Europe will not become a safer place," said US Secretary of State George Shultz, "if declarations have long since been valid are again brought to paper."

In the meantime, however, even President Reagan has stated that a further document containing such a commitment can do no harm.

How to formulate such a document, western diplomats feel, is no major problem.

What about inspections and on-the-spot observations of military activities?

In 1984 Andrei Gromyko, Moscow's foreign minister at the time, rejected any such idea by claiming that Nato was just looking for a "gap in the fence so as to be able to snoop about".

Today's chief Soviet delegate at the CDE conference, Oleg Grinevski, gives the assurance that his country is willing to allow inspectors who wish to make

sure that the Soviet military is not breaching existing agreements to visit the Soviet Union.

The Soviets are even willing to allow aerial inspections.

After over two years of stonewalling and eyeing each other up the Stockholm conference began to gather momentum.

The difficult problem of which types of military manoeuvres should be notifiable has been solved.

The question of how to include troop movements in the notification system has also been solved.

For a long time the USA was reluctant to agree to advance notification of the movement of troops across the Atlantic, claiming that Atlantic manoeuvres had nothing to do with a conference on European security.

The Soviets countered by emphasising that the transportation of troops to Europe certainly does affect European security.

The result was that the USA gave way.

In future, notification will be given any time the USA sends soldiers to Europe for a military exercise.

"Concentrations of troops" will also be notifiable in future, for example, of Soviet troops on the Polish border, as Western delegates cryptically pointed out.

The neutral states, whose defence is based on speedy mobilisation, were not at all happy about this arrangement between the big powers.

Major reserve duty training exercises will also be classed as a "concentration of troops" in future.

Some diplomats seem unable to keep up with the pace at which concessions are being exchanged during the final CDE phase.

The chief US delegate Barry has repeatedly emphasised that talks must end on 19 September.

This means that either all CDE members agree on the final document or, contrary to current expectations, they all go home empty-handed.

There was a simple explanation for Zamyanin's apparent backtracking: he had been misinformed.

US State Department spokesman Charles Redman claimed that the Soviet announcement not to allow inspections in many military no-go areas was preventing progress.

The CDE negotiations, however, do not relate to these areas.

What is more, Nato also feels that there are certain things to which inspectors should not be granted access. Redman too had been incorrectly informed.

One question which is still unsolved is the size above which a manoeuvre or transfer of troops has to be reported. Since the Helsinki final accords the threshold was 25,000 soldiers.

The West wants this figure reduced to 6,000 and the East to 18,000.

A compromise has yet to be found.

This is not just a matter of arithmetic.

The threshold of 6,000, says the East,

would lead to a ridiculously large number of notifications.

The West for its part feels that a reduction to 18,000 would be no more than an optical rectification.

Due to the structure of its exercises, the West points out, the Warsaw Pact wouldn't have to notify a single manoeuvre more than it does now. Time is running out.

This is good for the conference, since all 35 members have at long last realised that delaying tactics are no longer appropriate.

There is also no time left to discuss each word and comma in the final document.

This could give each of the 35 countries a pretext for rejecting a final document.

Gaddafi's behaviour at the conference also reflects the disappointment that even collaboration with Iran and Syria was unable to get a statement on state terrorism (mainly with the USA in mind) included in a draft resolution for the conference.

Public appearances of this kind limit sympathies for Gaddafi, even among those who regard the USA's action as a violation of international law or at least a violation of the dictates of reasonable politics.

Gaddafi's conduct in Harare may even give Washington a further justification of its earlier and perhaps planned operations.

His behaviour was alarming in every respect and weakened the cause of the nonaligned movement.

The movement's new chairman, however, the generally moderate prime minister of Zimbabwe, Robert Mugabe, whose aim is to steer the organisation towards strict nonalignment, need not be resigned.

Gaddafi's behaviour, which was probably the result of a feeling of isolation, may well have increased isolation, even in the case of the movement's more radical members.

They talked among other things about the future of nuclear energy, international collaboration between all countries which have nuclear energy plants, the position on South Africa and the question of asylum seekers.

Chancellor Kohl praised Sweden's role in the Five Continent Initiative, which sets out to achieve a ban on nuclear tests.

Apart from Sweden's prime minister Carlsson, members of the group, which was initiated by the murdered Swedish Prime Minister, Olaf Palme, are the presidents of Argentina, Mexico and Greece, the Indian prime minister, Rajiv Gandhi, and the former president of Tanzania, Julius Nyerere.

Today's chief Soviet delegate at the CDE conference, Oleg Grinevski, gives the assurance that his country is willing to allow inspectors who wish to make

East-West relations topped Kohl's agenda in Sweden

The international situation and East-West relations were the main topics when Chancellor Helmut Kohl visited Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson in Stockholm.

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from the group of six countries with experts from West Germany to discuss how such a test ban could be appropriately verified.

Referring to the topic of asylum applicants, Chancellor Kohl again explained why the Bonn government is of the opinion that current measures are unable to effectively stem the influx of "economic refugees".

Sweden's authorities expressed their concern about the fact that in July and August roughly twice as many asylum seekers (1,400) arrived at Stockholm airport than during the previous months.

Most of them would appear to have come from the Federal Republic of Germany, although this can not always be checked as the refugees often destroy their documents.

Chancellor Kohl said that the need to foster German-Swedish relations was the reason for his visit.

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Gaddafi weakens cause of the non-aligned

WESTDEUTSCHE ALLEGEMEINE

The venue of the eighth summit conference of the nonaligned movement Harare could have had symbolic character.

In the vicinity of the apartheid state of South Africa the all too closely linked nonaligned countries could effectively demonstrate the unity of their rejection of racism. The conference was expected to do so.

Libya's Colonel Gaddafi successfully demonstrated to turn this problem into a background issue.

His threats and excessive invective against the nonaligned movement detracted attention from specific problems, only doing justice to his reputation.

Many people spontaneously recalled the words of Egypt's former president Anwar El Sadat, who questioned the Libyan leader's common sense.

It was Gaddafi's first appearance since the USA air raids on Tripoli and Bengasi.

The trauma of these attacks and the absence of practical solidarity would seem to have had a lasting effect on him.

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issues which will probably play a major part in the campaign for the general election in January include nuclear energy, terrorism, the relationship between the Social Democrats and the Greens and social deprivation.

It is a selection which shows that there is no major issue. The fact is that the series of East-West summits over the past few years has reduced people's fear of war. The economy is in good shape.

The general mood is optimistic. People are going on holiday more often and buying more than they have for many years. Governments tend to benefit from this sort of sense of satisfaction.

The peace and quiet of the Bundestag summer recess is over. The end of the SPD Congress in Nuremberg was the start of the general election campaign in earnest.

So to the question of what the public thinks. Opinion changes quickly. Many factors govern these changes. What, for example, would public opinion be like if Ernst Albrecht (CDU) had not just managed to hang on by the skin of his teeth in Lower Saxony earlier this year?

The CDU/CSU would have been tormented by gloomy fears of the future if it is at the moment.

On the other hand, the image of both the SPD and its candidate for Chancellor, Johannes Rau, were not good before the party congress in Nuremberg. Both improved rapidly during the week of the congress.

But how long do such highs last?

The Greens, on the other hand, are at most a dubious partner for the SPD.

And as for the figures, the CDU/CSU

gained 48.8 per cent of the votes at the last general election and the SPD 38.2 per cent, i.e. there was a difference of 10.6 per cent.

The biggest increase in the share of votes at a general election ever achieved by the SPD since 1949 was 4.4 per cent.

The biggest corresponding decrease in the CDU/CSU's share was 4.8 per cent.

Even when Franz Josef Strauss ran for the chancellorship in the 1980 general election the CDU/CSU only lost 4.1 per cent.

Of course, no calculation is complete without the smaller parties, the Free Democrats and the Greens.

Here too, however, sensations are very unlikely.

The FDP could get a slightly better

Both the CDU/CSU and the SPD will be focusing on the personalities of their respective front-runners, Helmut Kohl and Johannes Rau, during the campaign.

But not the FDP. If it followed suit, the chances are that it would be crushed between the two major forces.

So the FDP is to spend its energies explaining its platform and outlining its basic liberal convictions.

The manifesto is based on the resolutions adopted at the party congress in Hanover at the end of May.

The key issues are described in 10 chapters: foreign policy, economic policy, energy policy, agricultural policy, environmental protection, social policy, women's affairs, law and order, cultural policy and educational policy.

No final decision has yet been taken on the order of priority.

In all probability, the FDP's campaign will concentrate on economic and energy policy issues.

■ POLITICS

Free Democrats ready to play the conservative card in Hamburg

NÜRNBERGER Nachrichten

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher (FDP) caused a stir when he suggested recently that the FDP and the SPD might form a coalition in Hamburg after the election there in November. Rubbish, thought many observers.

The SPD have been in power without a break since the war in Hamburg and it has an absolute majority in the present assembly. And its mayor Klaus von Dohnanyi the party has someone who has been able to increase public trust in it. He has shrewdly managed to portray himself as a popular politician above inter-party rivalries.

He told the FDP that it shouldn't start bargaining until it had some assembly members to bargain with. It has no one in the assembly.

Suspicions aroused

In Bonn, Genscher's suggestion was greeted coldly. The CSU immediately suspected that a return of the entire FDP to the SPD was being planned.

The CDU warned against "commuter party shuttling" in conditions between the different parties.

The FDP itself was no bundle of enthusiasm, either. Helmut Haussman, the party's business manager, said the issue was unnecessary and harmful.

He felt that negotiations for a coalition in Hamburg could be an electoral liability nationally if they took place

NÜRNBERGER Nachrichten

during a heated run-up to the general election at the beginning of next year.

This could cause infighting between FDP between those wanting a change and those wanting to stick by the conservatives.

But now, Ingo von Münch, the Hamburg FDP chairman, has changed his mind and now favours a coalition with the SPD. He has managed to overcome opposition — but it cost him a lot of effort because the party lost a lot of left-wing members when it swung from the SPD to the conservatives in 1982. This left most of the rest supporting the change.

His efforts to play down the scandals were obviously aimed at rescuing his image and holding on to votes. Never before have resignations from the Senate been tendered so quickly.

In the end von Münch worked on the fact that the chances of a Liberal-CDU coalition in November are nil. Both the politicians and politicians agree on that one.

With their candidates Hartmut Perschau and Jürgen Echterbach it would seem improbable that the CDU will even reach 40 per cent. And if they want to form a coalition they would have to do much better than that.

The FDP have however left the coalition question open in order to avoid ruining the Union's chances.

Von Münch is gambling that the SPD will lose seats. Developments in recent weeks have increased the Liberal's chances considerably.

The CDU will not be able to profit

The SPD Senate has been having problems. Two Senators have resigned following scandals.

In one, a criminal shot his wife, a public prosecutor and then himself dead while in police custody.

In the other, police besieged a peaceful demonstration of several hundred for a day without letting anyone sit or use lavatories. The action was widely regarded as being legally doubtful and morally unsupportable. The electoral effects on the SPD could be wide. They could lose their absolute majority.

Mayor von Dohnanyi was able to defuse the scandals somewhat by demanding a getting, the resignations of Senators Rolf Lange and Eva Leithäuser. But that might not be enough.

His efforts to play down the scandals were obviously aimed at rescuing his image and holding on to votes. Never before have resignations from the Senate been tendered so quickly.

There have been a whole series of scandals over the years, in environment and health for example. But putting the blame on heads has always been avoided. But an election is coming up in Hamburg and the mayor has clearly decided to show that he can be tough.

A recent poll by the Dortmund Forschungs-Institut shows how dangerous the situation has become for the SPD. In June they would have had an easy victory. But they have now slid from 51.5 percent in 1982 to a low of 44 percent.

So if the FDP plays its cards right it



Ingo von Münch... did some persuasive talking.

(Photo: dpa)

from the SPD's problems. They are floating around the 39 percent mark. The Liberals would appear to have better chances. After having been in opposition for eight years now, the polls show them reaching at least five percent. This would be an improvement on the 1982 figure of 2.6 percent. And would certainly be enough to gain seats again in Parliament.

The chances for participation in government for the Liberals look quite good. A Red/Green coalition is ruled out for the present. The alternative of a "Grand Coalition" just wouldn't fit into the political landscape.

The Liberals could with a coalition kill several birds with one stone. They could do away with the reputation that they are mere lackeys of the CDU, as appears to be the case in Bonn and Lower Saxony.

So if the FDP plays its cards right it

Continued on page 6



Klaus Wedemeier... exudes a certain elegance.

(Photo: Sven Simon)

Klaus Wedemeier has been mayor of Bremen for a year. He took over from Hans Koschnick, the highly popular long-standing former mayor who retired.

Wedemeier's decision to stand down came as a surprise. He had built up an extensive personal following and is still young in political terms. But now he is the forgotten man.

Wedemeier says he models himself on Bremen's first post-war mayor, Wilhelm Kaisen. Photographs of Kaisen have appeared in various corners of city hall in the past year.

Wedemeier, now more comfortable with a year in office, is more composed. He exudes elegance, especially in contrast with Koschnick's certain rough-

Bremen first-term report: an advance here, infighting there

ness round the edges. He has built up a reputation among colleagues of being a hard worker who pays attention to details and is capable of changing his mind if others have better arguments.

But the question remains: who is actually in charge of Bremen. Is it Wedemeier, the Senate, the SPD faction in the assembly, or the Social Democrats strong left-wing which is now just as much a dominant force in the assembly as it has been at Land party conferences.

They intend to increase the present workforce from 3000 to 6000. Wedemeier also claims credit for himself and the Senate that it took only six months for them to bring out a budget to cope with the state's debt. He does admit however that in view of the rigorous cuts involved, that one can expect resistance from the unions and from within the ranks of the SPD itself.

Wedemeier doesn't toe the party line and so clashes with the Senate. What is certain is that the party sometimes isn't along lines that Wedemeier thinks it should be run.

But despite this, Wedemeier is turning out to be an acceptable figure for most people. Even Henning Scherf, who was one of Wedemeier's challengers to succeed Koschnick, is at least cooperative on the surface.

What does Wedemeier think about his first 12 months? He regards a Constitutional Court decision in June which enabled the debt-ridden city to get some financial relief, as the most important thing to happen.

The judgment was an important one, he says. It guaranteed the city-state survival. It meant that the federal system was committed to ensure Bremen's survival.

Another plus in his favour is the decision by Daimler-Benz to move its production of sports cars from Sindelfingen

problems controlling what happens to the money. He also has his doubts about the resolution which called for the nationalisation of key industries.

In view of the mood in the Bremen SPD, he admits that here and there, he will have to make some changes to his economic policies. But he does not see any insurmountable problems.

He does not hesitate to emphasise the good relationship between the business community and the Bremen town hall. An assertion which large sections of the business community confirms.

The State election is coming up in the autumn of 1987. But so far, Wedemeier has been guarded on the subject. He knows that the chairman of the CDU's

going to Bonn. So the unsuccessful opposition party have the problem of finding a successor.

Wedemeier does not believe that the Free Democrats will make it into the parliament but he does reckon with the Greens.

He thinks that the SPD can take votes from the Greens because the SPD are more capable of putting their programme into effect.

The Mayor does not see his party losing their absolute majority. Therefore he can avoid awkward questions on the matter of a possible coalition with the Greens.

Wolfgang Heyell
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung
für Deutschland, 1 September 1986)

■ PERSPECTIVE

Importance of having good neighbours in the East

Frankfurter Allgemeine

A network of unpredictable enmities in the regions between Russia and Germany hampered attempts to understand each other better.

The Weimar Republic was too short-lived to be able to pave the way. Then Hitler appeared. For him, Eastern Europe was no more than the object of cynical power politics.

The second, free German republic now finds obstacles which already made things difficult for the first.

In particular, a new and much more significant obstacle now exists: the Soviet Union rules over the eastern half of the continent.

This should not prevent West Germans and the Federal Republic of Germany from trying to achieve a better understanding between East and West.

Both the geographical proximity and historical experience have shaped the ties between Germans and East Europeans.

The Germans understand the East Europeans better than anyone further west. They also have a special responsibility for their neighbours to the east.

Far-sighted Germans in the Weimar Republic set about establishing good relations with eastern neighbours. But the problem then was that Germany was too preoccupied with its own worries.

The awe-inspiring rule of Trotsky, Lenin and Stalin in Russia also alienated the whole of the East from the Germans.

Many people involved in the field of relations between Eastern and Western

Europe would probably become even more active if they could discover some kind of differentiation.

At first glance their discontent would seem understandable.

Doesn't a policy which intends being successful always have to focus on just a few objectives?

Don't the various experiences Germans have made with the individual peoples of Eastern Europe (and these peoples with the Germans) demand that we concentrate more on fostering relations with certain countries?

Isn't there a varying degree of interest for Germans and West Germans in each Eastern European country?

Many examples come to mind. History weighs less heavily on the German-Hungarian or German-Romanian relationship (this includes contemporary history) than on the relationship between Germans and Poles.

The Croatians are more connected with the German world than the Serbs, who have, at least during this century, had a greater leaning towards France.

On the other hand, Romania, a primarily "Latin" nation, has always done more to cultivate its ties with its Roman-Catholic relatives, above all France and Italy.

Affinities have developed since the end of 19th century between Bulgarians and Germans, probably helped by the distance between the two peoples.

Anxieties developed, on the other hand, between the Slovaks and the Germans during the same period, this time probably due to the factor of proximity.

Hungarians, Yugoslavs and Poles too are making greater efforts than all other peoples in Central-Eastern Europe and South-East Europe to come into contact with West Germans, a fact which is reflected in the interest shown in these countries for the German language.

It is also planned to work together in the field of spiritual welfare for the Third World.

These plans by the two episcopates reflect the fact that relations between German and Polish Catholics at grass-roots level are very good.

One can only hope that the politicians of both countries do not turn the latest compromise into another political bone of contention.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, Munich, 28 August 1986)

German, Polish Catholics come to terms

Efforts to improve relations between German-Polish Catholics would appear to have been successful.

The three-day visit to Czestochowa by the delegation of the West German Bishops' Conference headed by Cardinal Höffner led to agreement on a major problem.

The Polish and German episcopates have agreed that every churchgoer has the right to celebrate the church service in his mother tongue if he or she wishes.

The local churches will have to decide whether the faithful of their parish really want German-language church services.

The Federal Republic of Germany cannot make this decision.

The agreement between the religious leaders of the Catholics in both countries has solved a problem which strained relations ever since the Polish primate Cardinal Glemp made his remarks two years ago about what he called the artificial problem of a German minority.

The solution now found in the presence of the man responsible for the spiritual welfare of exiles in the Federal Republic of Germany Bishop Gerhard Puschl could still lead to friction.

However, both sides demonstrated their determination to find a pragmatic solution to this problem without involving politics.

The collaboration between German and Polish Catholics is also to be intensified via a number of other projects.

A forum of Polish and German Catholic historians are currently reappraising the troublesome aspects of the conflict-laden history of the two churches.

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(Süddeutsche Zeitung, Munich, 28 August 1986)

Continued from page 4

has the chance coming out from under the shadow of the CDU and the CSU.

The feeling is that the party cannot afford over a long period of time to be seen as a purely functional party. The Liberals are attracted by the idea of breaking out of the rigid "coalition-faction" in Bonn and the setting up of at least one coalition in a Land with the SPD.

For the Germans all the peoples of Eastern Europe are important and none of these peoples feel indifference towards the Germans.

We should do all we can to foster relations with them all.

The only reasonable differentiation should be to give more standing and self-respect. A coalition in Hamburg could certainly help them have more weight in Bonn.

Johann Georg Reissmüller
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung
für Deutschland, 28 August 1986)

Inge Pröll
(Nürberger Nachrichten, 22 August 1986)

Name/Firm:

Address:

■ LABOUR

Mobility and the irregular pattern of unemployment

Frankfurter Allgemeine

There are signs that Germany is becoming an immobile society. Many employers in parts of the south cannot find enough manpower — not even temporary staff in a lot of cases.

But in the crisis regions of the west and north, employment exchanges are inundated with people looking for work.

Why don't unemployed workers move to areas where jobs are available? Or is it unreasonable to expect them to? Has the network of welfare benefits made people lazy?

An economy needs regional mobility. This has always been the case and financial incentives were often provided to people willing to "stay mobile".

Only a few decades ago it was tradition in the crafts for journeymen to move around to gather experience.

This departure from familiar surroundings was always limited to a certain phase in a person's life or to a certain type of person.

History has shown that the overwhelming majority of people are only willing to uproot and move elsewhere in times of need.

According to occupational researcher Dieter Blaschke regional mobility as a mass phenomenon has probably always been a response to economic or political crisis situations.

Hopes of improving occupational and social status have not been as significant.

This applies to most emigrants as well as to the enormous internal migrations from the agrarian East to the industrialised West of Germany.

It also holds true for the influx of migrant workers from Mediterranean countries, and even more so for political and religious refugees.

Just after 1945, for example, mobility in the Federal Republic of Germany was extremely high due to the migration of millions of expellees, refugees and people bombed out of their homes.

However, society gradually consolidated and people began to settle down.

The fact that there was now more to lose made the thought of moving to another district even less appealing, even if this meant missing the chance of greater occupational advancement, more interesting work and better earnings.

People were also unwilling to abandon familiar things such as friends, acquaintances, clubs.

These relations do not evolve from one day to the next and geographical proximity is essential if they are to be maintained.

This development is fashionably called a "change in values", although it basically entails nothing more than a return to normality.

Most people want to settle down, find a place they can call home and establish a stable social environment.

People who are always mobile never really get properly involved in anything.

The trend towards immobility, however, is not solely determined by the inertia of each individual. External factors have also helped.

"It's aim is to work economically and

viewed by the Institute in summer 1983 eight per cent stated that they had moved to a different town since their unemployment began in November 1981.

A further nine per cent could not be interviewed as they had moved to an unknown destination.

The direction of internal migration is indicative of the structure of mobility.

For many years there has been a clear North-South migration flow.

According to an analysis by the Institut der Deutschen Wirtschaft covering the period 1971-1985, the population of Bavaria increased by 424,000, of Hesse by 105,000, and of Baden-Württemberg by 89,000 as a result of internal migration.

North Rhine-Westphalia, on the other hand, recorded a corresponding loss of 357,000 inhabitants during the same period, and internal migration accounted for a population loss of 66,000 in the Saarland.

Although the complaints of employers in the south of Germany are understandable they are nonetheless onesided.

They overlook the fact that many people are already behaving in accordance with "market demands" and have moved to areas where work is available.

Employers, for good reasons, always see their own problems first.

They are unlikely to ask themselves what would happen if mobility were to increase.

Is such an increase necessary or even desirable for the economy as a whole?

In the past employers often decided to set up companies in areas where labour was available.

Employers are worried about how the high degree of mobility still is.

Nevertheless, it is surprising how today comparison with the factor capital?

Every year almost five per cent of the West German population moves to another district.

The regions from which people have migrated in search of work are already feeling the adverse after effects.

The prices of houses and real estate are falling, the turnover of craft industries and the retail trade is declining and public services deteriorating.

In the long run no country can just stand by and do nothing in such a situation.

Continued on page 8

Community project helps older tradesmen help the younger

A community project aimed at employing young qualified tradesmen who cannot find work has been set up in Hamburg.

Its services are aimed at low-income groups such as hospitals, children's homes, institutions for old people and welfare groups.

The scheme is being financed by the city of Hamburg, a Hamburg bank and individual donations. Several well-known entertainers have donated proceeds from performances.

Senior staff have been recruited from the ranks of veteran tradesmen near retirement age.

The project is the Gemeinnützige Werkstätten GmbH. It was launched by the Lebensabendbewegung (LAB).

The workshop is believed to be the only one of its kind in the country. It was started through newspaper advertisements and efforts by job centres.

Now both young and old work together as painters, joiners, upholsterers, sheet-metal workers and plumbers.

Erich Kohn, the chairman of the Lebensabendbewegung emphasised that "the workshop is not a hobby-shop or occupational therapy."

"It's aim is to work economically and

Gisela Krausefuss

(Die Welt, Bonn, 3 September 1986)

Lübecker Nachrichten

Industry concern over jobs staying unfilled

Lübecker Nachrichten

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Continued on page 8

FINANCE

Japan hits top spot in charts

Lübecker Nachrichten

Japan is for the first time the world's leading economic competitor, according to a table compiled by the European Management Forum.

Its report puts Japan for the first time ahead of the United States, which was a good second. Switzerland was third and Germany fourth.

Germany's export performance was better than either the Japanese or the Americans. The report says that, because of its strong and particularly market-oriented economy, Germany has been able to adjust to changing structures much better than all other European economies.

Lending in Europe is a good performance. The important thing now is to keep the economy in shape and not allow it to become lethargic.

These efforts must be accompanied by moves to qualify people for the demands of new jobs.

Over half the workforce in the Federal Republic, said Schiele, must be trained or retrained.

Germany could learn from the Japanese diligence and motivation.

The Japanese will remain tough competitors and will be difficult to beat in some of the particularly interesting fields of technology.

But it would be a mistake to think that because the Japanese are tremendously able that they are unbeatable as well.

A country like the Federal Republic of Germany, which expects an export surplus of roughly DM 10 billion, need fear no-one.

German exporters have moved ahead of the Japanese and Americans not only as beneficiaries of the shift in exchange rate relations, but above all as a result of its growing competitive strength.

In some cases tremendous growth rates for German exports result from the increased efforts of many firms to improve their qualitative competitiveness.

We are the days, it would seem, when worried observers of the German industrial landscape talked of a dangerous adjustment backlog.

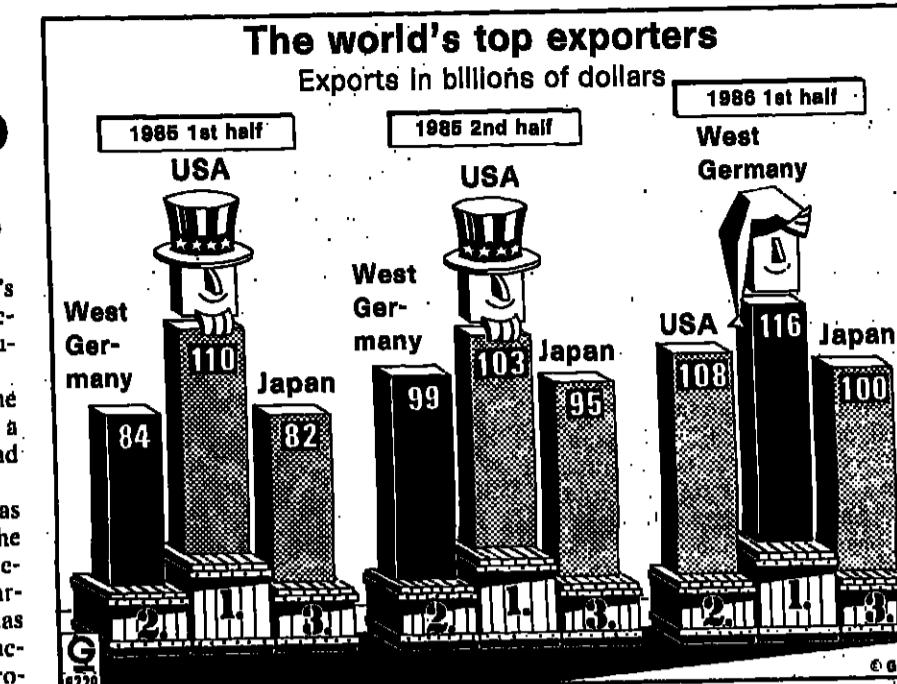
Other countries, it was claimed, were more than one step ahead on markets for new technologies.

It now looks as if this technological gap has been closed.

It looks as if the latter is true. Everything is possible at government level.

Views and opinions can change fast.

Everything may suddenly be given to international cooperation. But it is worth mentioning that Washington has not in the past been exactly over sympathetic to technological advances.



should not underestimate the market economy oriented countries in this region.

The newly industrialising countries such as Hong Kong, Singapore, Taiwan and South Korea are not only following in Japan's footsteps.

They are already an even match for some industrialised countries in certain markets.

The once so powerful industrial nation Britain, for example, is a long way behind the leaders. So are France and Italy.

In the race for economic glory there is no consolation for the has-beens. Britain's concentration on lower-quality products means that it is competing directly against the up-and-coming developing countries.

The latter, however, have the advantage of lower wage levels and rising productivity.

The decline of "made in England" could serve as a lesson to us all.

(Der Tagesspiegel, Berlin, 24 August 1986)

3 per cent rise in GNP is predicted

Germany's GNP will increase in real terms by about 3 per cent this year. Domestic demand will be even higher.

These estimates put the German economy up among the world leaders. Next year it will probably contribute even more to the growth of its trading partners and of the world economy as a whole.

The high nominal export figure, says the Confederation of German Industry (BDI), hides the fact that in real terms the German economic upswing has already led to a big increase in imports.

The low price of oil and the depreciation of the dollar merely overlap real import-side movements.

In terms of volume, imports increased by 7.5 per cent during the first half of 1986, whereas exports only increased by 2 per cent.

The BDI emphasises that this healthy and steady upward trend does not need any artificial stimulation.

Experience with the economy-boosting programmes of the 1970s showed that these may even prove detrimental and trigger new inflationary impulses.

Because of the scale of the task, however, the Federal Republic of Germany cannot assume the role of "locomotive" for the world economy.

German GNP is only a fifth of the American figure and the share of German imports in the total volume of imports by OECD countries is only half (just over 11 per cent) the corresponding American figure (roughly 20 per cent).

(dpa/wvd)

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 2 September 1986)

making some kind of credit policy gesture. On the other, there is a danger that it could spoil its reputation by triggering inflationary potential.

Who would take the Bundesbank's monetary targets seriously if it kept on overshooting the mark?

Who is going to believe in an independent German lending policy if external factors tie the hands of the central bankers?

The Central Bank Council should now consider how it can prepare for a possible downswing of the German economy. Basic interest rates which are even lower would not be the right move.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, Munich, 29 August 1986)

220,000 suppliers of 75,000 products 'made in Germany'

Finkaufs 1x1
der Deutschen Industrie

NCR Datenverarbeitung

Büro Partner für Textil und Unternehmensberatung

Verlag für Betriebswirtschaft

BUSINESS

Exhibition reveals picture of an industry in flux

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

Photographic equipment manufacturers have diversified a lot over the past few years.

Video equipment, surveying equipment, supplies for use in medicine and electronics, chemical innovations such as better and faster films, reflect some of the changes.

Production for the amateur photographers is inclined to take second place to production for industry — yet there is hardly a photographic equipment manufacturer who could survive without the amateur photographer.

German firms have been forced to change for two reasons: competition from photo industries worldwide and competition from a new front — the new media.

This latter challenge is best represented by video. Videos are bought with the cash people reserve for hobbies. Cameras and film are included in that hobby money.

So most photographic specialists decided to regard videos not as a threat but as an opportunity.

The photographic fair in Cologne, *photokina*, leads the way in this. Not many years ago photographic suppliers cursed videos. Now they are on offer in whole halls of the fair.

As a consequence the *photokina* slogan has been changed from World Fair for Photography to World Fair for the Pictorial Image. It does not matter whether the picture has been taken for a video or on film.

The decision was the right one. Without the video industry *photokina* would not have had much future. Most photographic equipment manufacturers at the Cologne exhibition are displaying video equipment.

There are 10,000 photography shops in West Germany. In many of them, a monitor displays video-film next to a colour-slide projector.

Video has become the best hope for the future among photography shops, a position once occupied by cine-film.

The use of electronics has made the photographic industry more and more international. Film manufacturers need world markets to cover their expenses.

The new generation of film with its excellent colour reproduction and the extremely light-sensitive fast film, are the master-strokes of photo-chemistry.

Pictures can now be taken without a flash where once black-and-white photographers could only take pictures with artificial light, and then they would have to use every kind of dark-room trick to produce a good picture.

High development and production costs are only worthwhile, however, when they can be spread over millions of rolls of film. Producers have had to adjust to the competition to produce high-quality materials. In the film business there are only a handful of producers who can do this.

Market leader in America is Kodak, but 3M competes, often with film manufactured in Europe.

In Asia Japan's Fuji and Sakura (known here as Konica) lead the way. In

Europe Agfa has a similar position. The success Agfa-Gevaert has had on the American market has been of a different kind. There the company has concentrated on the professional market and has won a strong position.

Agfa also does well in photographic supplies for medicine and the graphical trades — newspapers are set on film before the printed plates can be prepared, again using photo-chemistry.

Agfa's profits have risen steeply as a consequence of marketing in professional sectors.

The camera factory in Munich used to lose a million marks a day. Since these losses were halted and profitable areas expanded, Agfa profits have been noted with pleasure in parent company Bayer's balance sheet in Leverkusen.

Developments have been much the same with Kodak in Stuttgart, which also had to go through a re-structuring process.

The number of people employed reveals the trend. Six years ago Kodak employed 4,500, had an annual turnover of DM848 million and profits of DM28 million.

Then it had a run of losses including DM77 million in 1983.

Now Kodak has a turnover of DM1.1bn a year, profits of over DM36 million and employs 3,800.

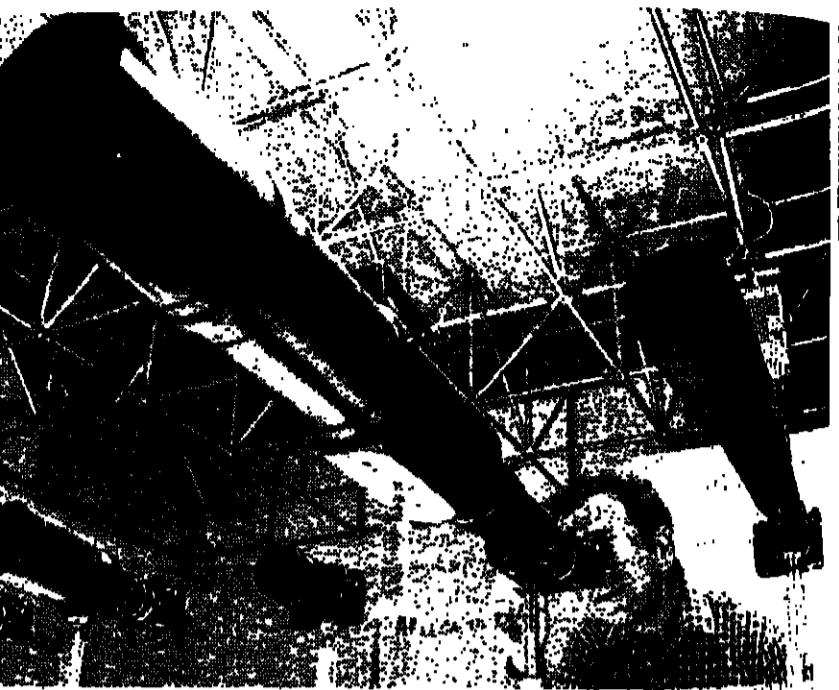
Specialist markets were exploited such as photographic supplies for professional photographers, audiovision, film and television, microfilm, the graphical trades, medicine, photo-copying and printing systems.

In Munich where once cameras were made automatic photo-copying equipment is now produced. The German subsidiary has become in many ways a model for the American parent company.

Statistics in the West German photographic industry clearly show the changes. The number of people employed in the photographic equipment trades has dropped from 33,000 in 1981 to 25,000. But turnover has increased from DM3.9 billion five years ago to DM4.4 billion.

These automatic cameras have to be produced in enormous quantities, however, for development to show a profit.

The result is a merciless fight between manufacturers that will get sharper because the market for single-lens



Keeping an eye on the competition at photokina in Cologne.

(Photo: Heinz Jürgen Kattenbach)

Dumping duty on Japanese photocopies

The European Community has put a dumping duty of 15.8 per cent on Japanese photocopies, which have 85 per cent of the market.

There are two ways of looking at reaction of the Union of European Manufacturers of Photographic Equipment to the duty on Japanese photocopies.

If the union is implying that the duty will contribute to strengthening the industrial basis of the industry, that means no more than that prices are going to be forced up.

If it is saying that consumers will gain from higher quality levels (as a result of increased research and development), and a greater range of models of European manufacture, it is admitting in fact that it cannot compete either with the technology nor the variety of equipment available from Japan.

The Japanese have captured about 85 per cent of the one billion dollar European market for photo-copying machines, but their success has not been based on favourable prices alone.

It stems from a large range of products as well. The European Commission says their prices in Europe are between 20 and 45 per cent below those in Japan.

Companies such as Océ van der Grinten, Rank Xerox, IBM and Kodak have all protested against the duty. They all include photo-copying machines of Japanese origin in their own range, sold with their own trademarks, of course.

Oddly enough overlapping between Japanese imports and local models is minimal. The Japanese undercut each other in the sector of the market in which they are dominant and not their European competitors.

In fact the move imposing the special duty is a way of blocking markets before the next technical revolution in photo-copying machines makes its effect felt on markets.

The optical system will be overtaken by laser technology. European manufacturers need a breather. They should be allowed that.

The Japanese take every opportunity of pampering their own industry.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, Munich, 28 August 1986)



A blooming miracle. This Camcorder, on show in Cologne, is a combination of video camera and recorder.

(Photo: dpa)

The government has appeared to reject two reports on nuclear energy which it commissioned itself. Both suggest that nuclear energy could be phased out without any great economic problems. The Minister for the Environment, Nature Protection and Reactor Safety, Walter Wallmann, says the government will not change its energy policy. The use of nuclear energy was quite acceptable, he said. Getting rid of nuclear energy unilaterally would not eliminate risks.

Wallmann stated that it would be "irresponsible" to drop nuclear energy.

Many people will now start asking whether the government's inflexibility on this issue does not reflect greater irresponsibility.

After the initial shock about Chernobyl had begun to die down, two main lines of argument emerged against the idea that a future without nuclear energy might be possible.

One was that it would lead to mass unemployment and huge financial losses.

The second was that, on safety grounds, it would make no sense to abolish unilaterally while other countries both east and west continued to operate hundreds of plants.

The safety argument is still a fair one. But that of economic feasibility is to be discussed at a new level following the presentation of the two expert opinions on the implications of a nuclear energy phase-out.

One thing is certain: the political discussion over possibilities and risks of a future without nuclear energy can no longer be suppressed by means of political propaganda alone.

The scenarios outlined in the reports completed by the Rheinisch-Westfälische Institut (RWI) in Essen and the ecological institutes in Freiburg and Berlin on behalf of Bonn Economics Minister, Martin Bangemann, will introduce a new quality to the political discussion on this issue during the coming months.

Bangemann is unlikely to have been all that surprised at the findings of the scientists from the two ecology institutes.

Their opinion that a more or less immediate phase-out of nuclear energy is justifiable in terms of the economic and ecological implications was something the government in Bonn expected.

The extrapolations of the RWI are definitely the more surprising, since the scientists from Essen feel that a longer-term conversion of the energy system — phase-out over the next 25 years — is not only possible, but would not even have any noticeable macroeconomic effects, i.e. neither positive nor negative.

This in itself is a statement which government policy must take seriously.

The coalition in Bonn will certainly now be unable to make sweeping statements of the kind expressed by Bonn Environment Minister, Walter Wallmann, shortly before the reports were presented to the public.

Continued from page 6

tion. The West German constitution explicitly demands that "a uniformity of living conditions" should exist in all regions.

The regional structural policies which the government in Bonn and the individual states have been pursuing as a "communal task" since the early 1970s is in danger of falling through because of the regional egoism of the federal states.

The controversy over the subsidisation of Daimler-Benz for its project in Rastatt is just the latest, albeit most spectacular example.

The Essen-based RWI institute feels that such immediacy or even the "phase-out concept over ten years" would involve considerable risks for the supply of energy, economic growth and employment.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 27 August 1986)

NUCLEAR ENERGY

Economically dispensable, say government-ordered reports

Süddeutsche Zeitung

Problems do not just relate to the energy policy framework.

The job risk assumption (roughly 50,000 people are employed in the nuclear energy industry) must be related to the forecast of the employment opportunities of a changed energy policy scenario.

Concern for macroeconomic losses cannot be viewed in isolation from the expectation of new perspectives for the economy as a whole.

Admittedly, a number of questions remain unanswered.

What are the climatic problems of increased emissions of carbon dioxide?

What are the energy-policy implications for the Third World?

What has got to be done at a European level?

More important, however, is the fact that the supporters of a fundamental energy policy change will no longer be stigmatized as enemies of the system or "left-wing crackpots".

Alternatives in the field of energy policy are gradually taking shape.

Energy is bound to be a major issue during the general election campaign.

The reserved reaction of the government to the expert opinions compiled on its behalf speaks volumes.

Martin E. Stiskind
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, Munich, 4 September 1986)

Surveys unleash more arguments about the pros and cons

At the moment the amount of electricity generated by nuclear power worldwide corresponds to the production of 400 million tons of hard coal.

The RWI calculated that if nuclear energy were dropped electricity prices would increase by 4.1 pfennigs during the first five non-nuclear years.

The ecological institutes dispute the fact that electricity prices need increase noticeably and that there would be supply bottlenecks.

The reserve capacities of the electricity industry could initially cover the loss of electricity generated by nuclear power, said Professor Martin Jaenicke from the Berlin institute.

Contrary to Schneider's claims, said

Hans Karl Schneider, who is also member of the government's Council of Economic Advisors, emphasised that noticeable economic disadvantages in the case of a phasing-out of nuclear energy by 2010 would only then not occur if the reactors operating today were allowed to continue operating for at least another 20 years, if the power plants currently under construction came on stream, and if electricity generated by nuclear power were replaced by imported coal.

Only under this assumption does the RWI come to the conclusion that additional fuel costs would be offset by lower capital costs if electricity generated by nuclear energy were replaced by electricity from coal-fired power plants.

This calculation only works out, Schneider added; if there is no great increase in the price of imported coal.

Bangemann stressed that if the Federal Republic of Germany and other countries took the wrong decision and decided to do without nuclear energy there would be a jump in demand for coal and oil with the accompanying increases in prices.

The ecological institutes reject the assumptions that the demand for electricity would increase.

The price of electricity is a relatively insignificant factor in international competition.

The improved use of a combined production of electricity and heat could be one answer.

A more rational use of energy by industry and the local communities alone, they claimed, would make a power plant capacity of 40,000 megawatts superfluous.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 4 September 1986)

Jugendliche

Jaenicke, there would be no overloading of the electricity network.

Even if electricity costs were to increase this would not be a problem for the economy as a whole.

The price of electricity is a relatively insignificant factor in international competition.

The ecological institutes reject the assumptions that the demand for electricity would increase.

There is still a considerable energy-saving potential, they point out.

The improved use of a combined production of electricity and heat could be one answer.

A more rational use of energy by industry and the local communities alone, they claimed, would make a power plant capacity of 40,000 megawatts superfluous.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 4 September 1986)

■ THE ARTS

Buddhism, Hinduism and the victorious ones

Hannoversche Allgemeine

An exhibition of Indian art has opened in Cologne's Kunsthalle. The 123 works have been presented by the Berlin Museum for Indian Art, part of the Prussian State Collection.

The sculptures and reliefs of stone, terracotta, bronze works and miniature paintings originate from the second century BC to the 19th century.

There is a touch of the sacred in the lay-out of the exhibition, subdued overhead lighting and spots on particular objects and show-cases.

One sculpture is of a figure sitting cross-legged with the head slightly inclined and an introspective look on the face, a figure sunk in deep contemplation.

This is how the visitor sees Jina Rish-

abhantha, one of the 24 Jinas, the deified saints of Jainism. "Jina" means "victorious one."

The 19 centimetre-high work in brass dates from the eighth century BC and fascinates with its balanced proportions and the perfection of its execution.

The exhibition includes examples from all the great schools of Indian art, including a great variety of styles and an unusual wealth of art forms. As a consequence the visitor is overwhelmed by a variety of impressions.

The great feature of Indian art is the way it is linked closely to three great religions, Buddhism, Jainism and Hinduism. There are also elements of popular belief commingled with the art.

Jainism and Buddhism hark back to their originators, the 24th Jina Mahavira who founded the Jainist sect, and Buddha, "The Enlightened One," who lived in northern India between 563 and 483 BC.

Buddha took the Middle Way but



Buddha head. Grey slate. 2nd/3rd AD.

Mahavira was an ascetic, an omniscient sage who re-established the law in all its integrity when it became corrupt.

The Jinas and Buddha are represented in art in the main in a similar way, in a meditative position. Hinduism deve-

Continued on page 11



Krishna defeats Kaliya, the snake demon. Bronze. Circa 1300AD.



Rivergoddess Ganga. Terracotta. 6th C AD.

(Photo: Kunsthalle Köln)

Fenan in the Jordanian desert was the Ruhr of antiquity.

An archaeological expedition from the Mining Museum of Bochum, headed by mineralogist Andreas Haupmann, has again gone to the site to explore the site's copper resources.

Haupmann said: "Fenan was one of the most important suppliers of metals to the early civilisations of Palestine."

Copper mining began in the scorching heat of the Wadi Arabah between the Red and Dead seas, north of the ancient Nabataean city of Petra, in the Chalcolithic Age (between 4500 to 3100 BC), the period when the first neolithic lake dwellings were built in Europe.

The Bochum expedition has succeeded in dating mining chambers and smelting ovens from this period.

Close to the pits and ovens they dis-

Museum sends expedition back to the Ruhr of antiquity

The design of the ovens was unusual. The floor was semi-circular and the walls at the sides and in the rear were made from ceramics.

These copper pits, smelting equipment and the miners' village are the earliest evidence of extensive copper mining in the Middle East.

Many slag-heaps show that copper was mined there for export. A number of smelters in a row of 25 ovens have been discovered and confirm the export idea.

No-one has before discovered such a collection of smelting ovens from the Chalcolithic period and the Early Bronze Age.

But in Roman times Fenan went through a crisis because the composition of the ore changed.

During pre-Roman times the copper ore was deformed when it became liquid in the smelting process by ferromanganese, but the Romans prospected for manganese-free ore.

Then Rome's foundry technicians had to change their ideas and had to add additional materials during the smelting process.

They admixed pyrolusite (native manganese dioxide) and increased the heat to 1,400 degrees celsius — like Tech the Roman way.

In ancient times the quantity of wood needed to smelt copper must have been enormous and resulted in catastrophic deforestation in the region. The

Continued on page 11

Indian writers meet at Frankfurt fair

India is the dominating theme at Frankfurt Book Fair next week. Little Indian literature has been translated into German, but this is expected to change.

Twenty-seven Indian authors will take part in a symposium to discuss various aspects of Indian literature.

There will also be an exhibition of contemporary Indian painting at Paulskirche in Frankfurt beginning month.

Eighty Indian publishers will stand in their own stands in their own hall at Book Fair.

The events organised to provide information about India include exhibitions made up of 7,000 titles in "The Indian world in the books of old European library," as well as discussion groups and a film week.

There is a need for information about India. In West Germany little is known about life in the country where the number of languages used is dazzling.

Hindi is the official language but in country with 684 million people, 2 states and nine territories in union, India's Constitution allows 15 languages.

Religion and moral values, power and the caste system make India a foreign world for Europeans.

Axel Michael, in his book *Indien. Porträt einer gesellschaft* (India — portrait of a society), provides an introduction to this contradictory country, makes particularly clear the community-psychological structure.

This book will be published by *Verlag Neu-Kritik*, Frankfurt, in September.

Among the few Indian authors known in this country is Salman Rushdie whose novel *Midnight's Children*, is shortly to appear in a special edition from *Verlag, Munich*.

Rushdie writes in English. He was born in 1947 in Bombay and tells his story of people who were born on 15 August 1947, the day when India gained independence from the British crown.

Indian author Mulk Raj Anand, born in 1905, will also be taking part in the Frankfurt symposium.

Anand, who also lives in Bombay and who also writes in English, is a pioneer of modern narrative prose in India.

He has written socially critical and is currently engaged on the fifth volume of his seven-volume autobiography.

(Nürnberger Nachrichten, 23 August 1986)

Continued on page 11

■ TELEVISION

Dubbing so it isn't noticed: the art of fitting words to moving lips

Dubbing foreign films and television series is a highly developed art. Programmes such as *Dallas*, *Dynasty*, *The Professionals* and *The Unknown Shamus*, are all dubbed.

Klaus von Wahl, synchronisation director of *Dallas*, said that translating a script so that the German words fitted the lip movements of the actors on the screen was a tough job.

Although he is the synchronisation director the script is written by Heide Riedel. Usually the two jobs are done by the same person.

The synchronisation director takes a rough translation of the script of a film, watches the actors lip movements and gestures, and then fits the German words.

The less obvious the synchronisation is, the better it is. Von Wahl says: "The dialogue is good when you don't notice the dubbing."

That means that J.R. from *Dallas* or Blake Carrington from *Dynasty* have to appear to speak in the dubbed film as if they were born in Hanover. To do this the translator-script writer has to go through mental acrobatics.

It means that the short but drawn out American "Hi" is dubbed as "Guten Tag."

The aim is to produce a synchronisation script that is as near to the original as possible. Exceptions prove the rule.

An American film dealt with the kidnapping and murder of an Israeli diplomat. Here Jewish sensitivities in this country had to be taken into consideration. Ivan Combrinck said that without any delay the Israeli diplomat was changed in the script to an American missiles expert.

The poetic licence used in the series *Die 2*, (with Roger Moore and Tony Curtis), that used to be so popular, was of a different kind. The original from Britain was very tedious so the synchronisers were given a totally free hand.

The amusing script produced had Moore and Curtis playing with words to get laughs. The re-worked German-language version was a great success.

Films from Asia are often very tricky. The terse German translation of the flowery original does not fit to the actors' movements. Sometimes films have to be cut to overcome this gap.

Humour and idiomatic speech cause problems. A word for word translation of the words spoken are sometimes ridiculous. The expression "That's your tiger" does not mean that the person addressed on the screen has a tiger for a pet but "that's your own business."

The reliefs describe scenes from the legends of Buddha's life.

The Gandhara school of art was more closely related than any other to representations of Buddha's life. The style is similar to Roman-Hellenistic art.

It is very difficult for the unpractised eye of a European to differentiate between the sculptures from the three religions.

There is one feature, however, that distinguishes Hindu art; the figures have many arms.

The number of arms, and in some cases heads, indicates the god's power.

A particularly delightful example of this art is a four-armed figure of the god Ganesh. It was made in the 1st century in southern India from ivory. The figure and the base of the sculpture are made from one piece of ivory. Only the arms were made individually and then fixed to the figure.

Ekkehard Skoruppa
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, Cologne, 26 August 1986)

Emmanuel van Stein

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 27 August 1986)

Continued on page 11

Exhibition

Continued from page 8

reflex cameras is no longer growing. The trend is away from the large single-lens reflex camera, to the advantage of the small viewfinder cameras for 35 mm colour film.

The amateur photographer market has increased. In 1981 photography shops complained that turnover had dropped two per cent, but last year there was an increase of five per cent.

Last year and the year before 490,000 single-lens reflex cameras were sold in this country, but sales of small 35 mm viewfinder cameras rose dramatically from 680,000 to 870,000 units.

This increase was achieved at the cost of pocket and disc cameras — an understandable explanation.

The new viewfinder cameras not only include automatic exposure and range-finder features but also automatic film-sensitivity selection, wind-on and filter-flash required.

Automatic cameras have meant that there has been an increase in the number of photos taken. Last year amateur photographers shot 2.75 billion pictures, six per cent more than in 1984.

This was a joy not only to film manufacturers but also to photographic supplies retailers who needed the sales. The former because they supply the photographic paper on which pictures are printed, and the latter because they make their profits from photographs and not from the sale of cameras.

Every photographic dealer will say there is no point in relying on these sales, however, so they have look about for diversification.

Like *phookina* in Cologne they have settled for video cameras. There is hardly a camera manufacturer who does not go along with their thinking. Most trade names now produce not only cameras but videos as well.

The photographic equipment dealer has to cater for the amateur photographer, but the industry is only dependent on the amateur for 40 per cent of sales.

Many, such as Agfa, do only a quarter of their turnover in the amateur photographer market, and they still do quite well.

Gerd Eberhardt
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, Cologne, 30 August 1986)

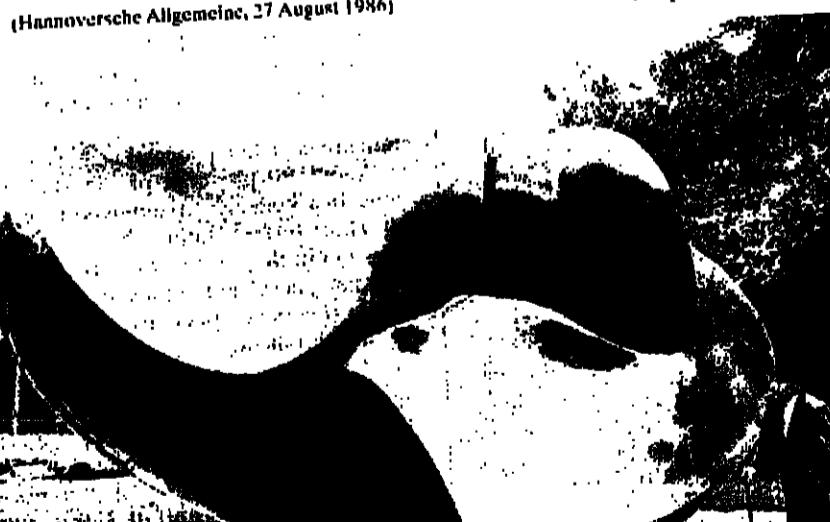
Jordan mission

Continued from page 10

Chum experts believe that the vegetation in Fenan was seriously harmed. This ancient way of the death of the forest could be the reason why in the Edomite period (800 to 400 BC) copper mining in Wadi Arabah was shut down.

Only in the second and third centuries AD did copper smelting re-commence in Fenan, because the trees had begun to grow again.

Robert Lutz
(Die Welt, Bonn, 23 August 1986)



THIS BRONZE sculpture by Henry Moore, who has died aged 88, has been lent to Berlin for its 760th birthday next year.

(Photo: AP)



Aylia Neusel . . . trail-blazer.

(Photo: jbk)

A Turkish-born woman, Dr Aylia Neusel, is deputy head of the Kassel Polytechnic. She is the second woman to hold the post.

She was born in Turkey in 1936 into a feudal world; class differences played a more decisive role than gender in determining one's academic fate.

Daughters of well-to-do families (Dr. Neusel's father was a lawyer) enjoyed educational privileges denied working-class boys.

As a young girl she dreamed of becoming a civil engineer. She wanted to build roads in Anatolia, right injustice in Kassel and bring civilization to its remotest corners.

Her ambitions met with little sympathy. Her father in particular, felt she

EDUCATION

Academe shatters dreams of building roads

should do something more appropriate — preferably in an industrial or orderly German school. So she went to Stuttgart in Germany to study architecture.

It was there that she came to realize some of the disadvantages of a sheltered upper-class upbringing. Up till then she had had no practical experience of the world. Even everyday mundane things such as buying groceries was something she had never done by herself.

However, she was spared having to put up with anti-foreigner hostility. The people "were in those days still very friendly," she says.

She does not hesitate to point out that the universities are very much a male dominated world. And this she feels is today a point in the polytechnic's favour.

She intends to begin her two-year term devoting herself, among other things, to the development and strengthening of research into women's issues and the assertion of their rights.

The issues of work and economic independence are the most important ones for women today.

Stuttgart authorities impressed by her talents made efforts to enlist her services.

However she was urged by many to stay in Kassel, where she had laid important foundations for women's research.

She felt very flattered by the reaction but was at the same time appalled.

Such manifestations she said, "also restrict one's freedom, the end-effect is that the decision to be taken is no longer completely your own."

Dr. Neusel was offered a teaching post in China but had to decline. She has a lot to do.

She is involved most deeply with the development of the polytechnic.

There is a general decline in student numbers. But she is not prepared to admit that polytechnics will be unable to compete with the universities in attracting students.

If they work on finding the right image and emphasis she said, "we could hold our own, even against increasing university competition."

They included archaeology, contemporary history, mythology, medicine, language research and the uses of computers.

German orientalists are involved in many projects and they heard at the conference that one of their most important projects, which involves putting old manuscripts onto microfilm for their archives, had been extended.

Such manuscripts, many of which were written on palm-leaves, birch-tree barks and later even on paper, are important sources of information for linguists and Tibetologists.

They have managed up till now to record 90,000 manuscripts, which they located in monasteries, markets and private collections.

The microfilm is given to the National Archives in Kathmandu.

During Mao's cultural revolution thousands of Tibet's manuscripts were systematically destroyed in what the conference called "the most unbelievable vandalism of modern times."

Tibet has a refugee problem which came up at the conference. The subject of refugees is very much a contemporary issue in German politics. But the conference did not shy away from discussing it.

Turkology is today very much in vogue. More and more Turks who have grown up in Germany are developing an interest in their home-land and its culture.

Curiously enough it's only then, that many of them get to learn Turkish for the first time.

One area of research which is gaining all the time in importance is the old Asian medical lore. The totality with which it perceived man is steadily becoming more and more acceptable to western medicine.

Many Asian techniques are easily available. It is now quite an everyday occurrence in the west for people to be treated for such illnesses as migraine, circulation problems or rheumatism with acupuncture, meditation, herbs or moxa therapy, (the burning of leaves on the skin as a remedy against gout). Western scientists are busy at present trying to find explanations for their success.

Western scientific involvement in Asia is not without tradition. The first account in Europe of the Buddha appeared in France. The history of China was first published in Berlin. The collected works of Mao with textual criticism was brought out in Hamburg.

The Chinese and Japanese have been spending a lot of effort in developing a more sophisticated Chinese-Japanese dictionary so that Japanese scholars can more easily read classical Chinese literature.

It has a teaching staff of 330 permanent and about 700 freelance lecturers.

There are sister establishments in Essen, Frankfurt, Hanover and Berlin and nine other centres throughout the country.

The Siemens school for communications and processing techniques handles a total of 68,000 students a year. Its one of the largest educational facilities of its kind.

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■ FRONTIERS

Song-and-dance team of twins still going strong at 50



Ellen (left) and Alice Kessler show their paces.

(Photo: dpa)

It is 30 years since the long-legged song-and-dance team of Ellen and Alice Kessler swirled their way across the stages of Europe.

And they are still going strong at the age of 50 — but not in Germany where they began; nor in Paris, where they had major successes. The two are in Italy, where they are doing both live shows and films for television. *Die Welt* spoke

Town crier oils vocal chords with cold beer

Oyez! Oyez!" rang the cry loud. It sounded even a little demented. Sixteen criers from Canada, Great Britain, Holland and West Germany were in the northern Lower Saxon town of Jever for the first town crier competition in Germany.

Thousands of curious in Jever's Alten Markt had no option but to do the bidding of the criers and pay attention as they marched past in colourful period costume.

Each had come from his home town with a message to communicate. They were allowed 100 words. The judging panel awarded the prizes on clarity of delivery, strength of voice and cut of uniform.

Winner was 51-year-old Canadian Ron Amye. Second was fellow-Canadian Lorne Taylor. The sole woman entrant, Therese Dorey, also from Canada, managed a respectable fifth place.

How do their throats stand up to the murderous demands? spectators wanted to know.

George Carpenter from Britain, gave away his secret: "Lemon juice and honey."

Taylor, whose cry was adjudged the loudest, had another method: his vocal chords were better lubricated with beer.

Autre Robert Gramberger

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 25 August 1986)

FOOTNOTE: One of Jever's claims to fame is a particularly subtly-flavoured beer, Jever Pils.

to the twins by telephone at their Naples hotel last month about their long career. It was 35 degrees (95 degrees Fahrenheit) in the midday heat at that end of the line, they said.

They were resting after lunch. At 3 pm there is another rehearsal for Italian television. They have already filmed two television shows this summer and after this third one is finished, the Kessler twins go on tour with their own show — Venice, San Remo, Lago Maggiore.

Italy has become the twins' second home. That is not because of Umberto Orsini. That is long since finished. It is, they say, because their type of song-and-dance routine are no longer in demand in Germany.

Ellen says: "Television in Germany runs operettas, musicals, marches and rock. Song-and-dance numbers like we do are not wanted. In Italy, it is entirely different."

They came to Italy from France in 1961 and when they filmed their first show, the Italians went crazy. Never before had two women shown their legs like this on television — albeit legs covered in thick stockings. And there were four legs, not just two.

The twins are still both slender and supple, use bio cosmetics. They come from Nerchau, in what is now East Germany. Their father had not the foggiest notion that one day his daughters would dance across international stages. When they were six, they went to the Leipzig ballet school, but all they were allowed to do was "move graciously", nothing else.

Ellen was meant to study and become a doctor. Alice was supposed to become a fashion designer. But it didn't work out that way. In 1947, the twins were accepted by the Leipzig Opera's children's ballet.

Three years later they passed opera dance school entrance examinations with distinction. Shortly afterwards they came to West Germany.

Their first appearance was in the Düsseldorf Revuepalast Palladium in 1952. Luck was with them. The director was fascinated and arranged for an engagement at the Lido in Paris.

Both are Leos. An astrologer once told them that she could see no marriage ahead of them.

Rolf Peters

(Die Welt, Bonn, 19 August 1986)

Alice: "And Ellen is more spontaneous, more aggressive and makes decisions more quickly."

Neither are married. They say this is not only because of their careers or because they are twins. It is because it is in the stars.

Both are Leos. An astrologer once told them that she could see no marriage ahead of them.

Rolf Peters

(Die Welt, Bonn, 19 August 1986)

They were an immediate success and quickly became the leading performers

Rolf Peters

(Die Welt, Bonn, 19 August 1986)

For crying out loud!

Karsten Henke

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 22 August 1986)

FOOTNOTE: One of Jever's claims to fame is a particularly subtly-flavoured beer, Jever Pils.

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